THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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DR. A. M. NESBITT

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below I. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

DR. CHAELES T. POWE.

HAVING permanently located in salisbury, respectfully tenders his profesional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. tf14.

DR. SWANN

HAS settled PERMANENTLY in Salisbury and offers his professional services to the citizens.

His Office is opposite the Post Office, over Col. A. W. Buis' Confectionary, where he can be fonnd unless professionally engaged.
June 29, 1855. 5—tf.

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May 25, 1855 52—tf.

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Rowan Co., Nov 3, 1855. 23—6m.

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(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C)
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

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June 1, 1855. 1—4mt 1y.

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Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.

LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale,
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S L Dowell, | R A Rogers, | W D Dowell
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

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FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
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WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.

☞ BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN. ☜
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

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NUEFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
AUGUST, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

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Upland and Sea Island Cotton
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Nov. 20 24.

W. H. MARSH.
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WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

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TOWN POINT,
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GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 3.---No. 35. SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, FEB. 12, 1856. Whole No. 119.

Kansas Affairs.

Special Message from the President.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Circumstances have occurred to disturb the course of governmental organization in the Territory of Kansas, and produce there a condition of things which renders it incumbent on me to call your attention to the subject, and urgently recommend the adoption by you of such measures of legislations as the grave exigencies of the case appear to require.

A brief exposition of the circumstances referred to, and of their causes, will be necessary to the full understanding of the recommendations which it is proposed to submit.

The act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas was a manifestation of the legislative opinion of Congress on two great points of constitutional constructions: One, that the designation of the boundaries of a new Territory, and provision for its political organization and administration as a Territory, are measures which of right fall within the powers of the General Government; and the other, that the inhabitants of any such Territory, considered as an inchoate State, are entitled, in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their own domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution and the laws duly enacted by Congress under it, and to the power of the existing States to decide, according to the provisions and principles of the Constitution, at what time the Territory shall be received as a State into the Union.—Such are the great political rights which are solemnly declared and affirmed by that act.

Based upon this theory, the act of Congress defined for each Territory the outlines of republican government, distributing public authority among lawfully creatad agents—executive, judicial, and legislative—to be appointed either by the General Government or by the Territory. The legislative functions were entrusted to a Council and a House of Representatives, duly elected and empowered to enact all the local laws which they might deem essential to their prosperity, happiness, and good government. Acting in the same spirit, Congress also defined the persons who were in the first instance to be considered as the people of each Territory; enacting that every free white male inhabitant of the same above the age of twenty-one years, being an actual resident thereof, and possessing the qualifications hereafter described, should be entitled to vote at the first election, and be eligible to any office within the Territory; but that the qualifications of voters and holding office at all subsequent elections should be such as might be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly: Provided, however, that the right of suffrage and of holding office should be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who would have declared on oath their intention to become such, and have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the act: And provided, further, that no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine; or other person in the army or navy in the United States, or attached to troops in their service, should be allowed to vote or hold office in either Territory by reason of being on service therein.

Such of the public officers of the Territories as, by the provisions of the act, were to be appointed by the General Government, including the Governors, were appointed and commisioned in due season—the law having been enacted on the 30th of May, 1854, and the commission of the Governor of the Territory of Nebraska being dated on the 2d day of August, 1854, and of the Territory of Kansas on the 29th day of June, 1854.

Among the duties imposed by the act on the Governors was that of directing and superintending the political organization of the respective Territories. The Governor of Kansas was required to cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Teritory to be taken by such persons and in such mode as he might designate and appoint; to appoint and direct the time and places of holding the first elections and the manner of conducting them, both as to the persons to superintend such elections and the returns thereof; to declare what purposes might appear to be duly elected; and to appoint the time and place of the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly. In substance, the same duties were devolved on the Governor of Nebraska.

While, by this act, the principle of constitution for each of the Territories was one and the same, and the details of organic legislation regarding both were as nearly as could be identical, and while the Territory of Nebraska was tranquilly and successfully organized in the due course of law, and its first Legislative Assembly met on the 16th of January, 1855, the organization of Kansas was delayed, and has been attended with serious difficulties and embarrassments, partly the consequence of local mal-administration, and partly of the unjustifiable interference of the inhabitants of some of the States, foreign by residence, interests, and rights to the Territory.

The Governor of the Territory of Kansas, commissioned, as before stated, on the 29th of June, 1854, did not reach the designated seat of his government until the 7th of the ensuing October; and even then failed to make the first step in its legal organization—that of ordering the census or enumeration of its inhabitants—until so late a day that the election of the members of the Legislative Assembly did not take place until the 30th of March, 1855, nor its meeting until the second of July 1855, so that, for a year after the Territory was constituted by the act of Congress, and the officers to be appointed by the Federal Executive had been commissioned, it was without a complete government, without local law, and of course without the ordinary guarantees of peace and public order.

In other respects the Governor, instead of exercising constant vigilance and putting forth all his energies to prevent or counteract the tendencies to illegality which are prone to exist in all imperfectly-organized and newly associated communities, allowed his attention to be diverted from official obligation by other objects, and himself set an example of the violation of law in the performance of acts which rendered it my duty, in the sequel, to remove him from the office of chief executive magistrate of the Territory.

Before the requisite preparation was accomplished for election of a Territorial Legislature an election of delegates to Congress had been held in the Territory on the 29th of November, 1854, and the Delegate took his seat in the House of Representatives without challenge. If arrangements had been perfected by the Governor so that the election for members of the Legislative Assembly might be held in the several precincts at the same time as for Delegate to Congress, any question appertaining to the qualification of the persons voting as people of the Territory would have passed necessarily and at once under the supervision of Congress, as the judge of the validity of the return of the Delegate, and would have been determined before conflicting passions had become inflamed by time and before opportunity could have been afforded for systematic interference of the people of individual States.

This interference, in so far as concerns its primary causes and its immediate commencement, was one of the incidents of that pernicious agitation on the subject of the condition of the colered persons held to service in some of the States which has so long disturbed the repose of our country, and excited individuals, otherwise patriotic and law abiding, to toil with misdirected zeal in the attempt to propagate their social theories by the perversion and abuse of the powers of Congress.

The persons and parties whom the tenor of the act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas thwarted in the endeavor to impose, through the agency of Congress, their particular views of social organization on the people of the future new States, now perceiving that the policy of leaving the inhabitants of each State to judge for themselves in this respect was ineradicably rooted in the convictions of the people of the Union, then had recourse, in the pursuit of their general object, to the extraordinary measure of propagandist colonization of the Territory of Kansas, to prevent the free and natural action of its inhabitants in its internal organization, and thus to anticipate or to force the determination of that question in this inchoate State.

With such views associations were organized in some of the States, and their purposes were proclaimed through the press in language extremely irritating and offensive to those of whom the colonists were to become neighbors. Those designs and this had the necessary consequence to awaken emotions of intense indignation in States near to the Territory of Kansas, and especially in the adjoining State of Missouri, whose domestic peace was thus the most directly endangered; but they are far from justifying the illegal and reprehensible counter-movements which ensued.

Under these inauspicious circumstances the primary elections for members of the Legislative Assembly were held in most, if not all, of the pricincts at the time and the places and by the persons designated and appointed by the Governor according to law.

Angry accusations that illegal votes had been polled abounded on all sides, and imputations were made both of fraud and violence. But the Governor, in the exercise of the power and the discharge of the duty conferred and imposed by law on him alone, officially received and considered the returns; declared a large majority of the members of the Council and the House of Representatives "duly elected;" withheld certificates from others because of alleged illegality of votes; appointed a new election to supply the place of the persons not certified; and thus at length; in all the forms of statute, and with his own official authentication, complete legality was given to the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory.

Those decisions of the returning officers and of the Governor are final, except that, by parliamentary usage of the country applied to the organic law, it may be conceded that each House of the Assembly must have been competent to determine, in the last resort, the qualifications and the election of its members — The subject was, by its nature, one appertaining exclusively to the jurisdiction of the local authorities of the Territory.—Whatever irregularities may have occurred in the elections, it seems too late now to raise that question. At all events it is a question as to which, neither now nor at any previous time, has the least possible legal authority been possessed by the President of the United States. For all present purposes the legislative body, thus constituted and elected, was the legitimate assembly of the Territory.

Acordingly, the Governor, by proclamation, convened the Assembly thus elected to meet at a place called Pawnee City. The two houses met, and were duly organized in the ordinary parliamentary form; each sent to and received from the Governor the official communications usual on such occasions; an elaborate message opening the session was communicated by the Governor: and the general business of legislation was entered upon by the Legislative Assembly.

But, after a few days, the Assembly resolved to adjourn to another place in the Territory. A law was accordingly passed, against the consent of the Governor, but in due form otherwise, to remove the seat of government temporarily to the "Shawnee manual-labor school," (or mission,) and thither the Assembly proceeded. After his, receiving a bill for the establishment of a ferry at the town of Kickapoo, the Governor refused to sign it, and, by special message, assigned for reason of refusal, not anything objectionable in the bill itself, nor any pretence of the illegality or incompetency of the Assembly as such, but only the fact that the Assembly had by its act transferred the seat of Government temporarily from Pawnee City to Shawnee Mission. For the same reason he continued to refuse to sign other bills, until, in the course of a few days, he, by official message, communicated to the Assembly the fact that he he had received notification of the termination of his functions as Governor, and that the duties of the office were legally devolved on the Secretary of the Territory; thus to the last recognizing the body as a duly elected and constituted Legislative Assembly.

It will be perceived that if any constitutional defect attached to the legislative acts of the Assembly it is not pretended to consist in irregularity of election or want of qualfication of the members, but only in the place of session. However trivial the objection may seem to be, it requires to be considered, because upon it is founded all that superstructure of acts, plainly against law, which now threatens the peace, not only of the Territory of Kansas, but of the Union.

Such an objection to the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly was of exceptionable origin, for the reason that, by the express terms of the organic law, the seat of government of the Territory was "located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth;" and yet the Governor himself remained there less than two months, and of his own discretion transferred the seat of government to the Shawnee Mission, where it in fact was at the time the Assembly were called to meet at Pawnee City. Is the Governor had any such right to change temporarily the seat of government, still more had the Legislative Assembly. The objection is of exceptionable origin for the further reason that the place indicated by the Governor, without having any exclusive claim of preference in itself, was a proposed town site only, which he and others were attempting to locate unlawfully upon land within a military reservation, and for participation in which illegal act the commandant of the post a superior officer of the army, has been dismissed by sentence of court martial.

Nor is it easy to see why the Legislative Assembly might not with propriety pass the Territorial act transferring its sittings to the Shawnee Mission. If it could not, that must be on account of some prohibitory or incompatible provision of act Congress, But no such provision exists. The organic act, as already quoted, says "the seat of government is hereby located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth;" and it then provides that certain of the public buildings there "may be occupied and used under the direction of the Governor and Legislative Assembly." These expressions might possibly be construed to imply that when in a previous section of the act it was enacted that "the first Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint," the word "place" means place at Leavenworth, not place any where in the Territory. If so the Governor would have been the first to err in this matter not only in himself having removed the seat of government to the Shawnee Mission, but in again removing it to Pawnee City. If there was any departure from the letter of the law, therefore, it was his in both instance,

But, however this may be, it is most unreasonable to suppose that by the terms of the organic act Congress inteuded to do impliedly what it has not done pexressly—that is, to forbid to the Legislature the power to choose any place it might see fit as the temporary seat of its deliberations. That is proved by the significant language of one of the subsequent acts of Congress on the subject, that of March 8, 1855, which, in making appropriation for public buildings of the Territory, enacts that the same shall not be expended "until the Legislature of said Territory shall have fixed by law the permenent seat of government." Congress, in these expressions, does not profess to be granting the power to fix the premanent seat of government, but recognises the power as one already granted. But how? Undoubtedly by the comprehensive provision of the organic act itself, which declares that "the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act." If, in view of this act, the Legislative Assembly had the large power to fix the permanent seat of government at any place in its discretion, of course by the same enactment it had the less and the included power to fix it temporarily

Nevertheless, the allegation that the acts, of the Legislative Assembly were illegal by reason of this removal of its place of session was bro't forward to justify the first great movement in disregard of law within the Territory. One of the acts of the Legislative Assembly provided for the election of a Delegate to the present Congress, and a Delegate was elected under that law. But, subsequently to this, a portion of the people of the Territory proceeded without authority of law to elect another Delegate.

Following upon this movement was another and more important one of the same general character. Persons confessedly not constituting the body politic, or all the inhabitants, but merely a party of the inhabitants, and without law, have undertaken to summon a convention for the purpose of transforming the territory into a State, and have framed a constitution, adopted it, and under it elected a Governor and other officers and a Representative to Congress.

In extenuation of these illegal acts, it is alleged that the States of California, Michigan, and others were self-organized, and, as such, were admitted into the Union without a previous enabling act of Congress. It is true that, while in a majority of cases a previous act of Congress has been passed to authorize the Territory to present itself as a State, and that this is deemed the most regular course, yet such an act has not been held to be indispensable, and in some cases, the Territory has proceeded without it, and has nevertheless been admitted into the Union as a State. It lies with Congress to authorize beforehand or to confirm afterwards, in its discretion; but in no instance has a State been admitted upon the application of persons acting against authorities duly contituted by act of Congress. In every case it is the people of the Territory, not a party among them, who have the power to form a constitution and ask for admission as a State. No principle of public law, no practice or precedent under the Constitution of the United States, no rule of reason, right, or common sense confers any such power as that now claimed by a mere party in the Territory, in fact, what has been done is of revolutionry character. It is avowedly so in motive and in aim as respects the local law of the Territory.—It will become treasonable insurrection if it reach the length of organized resistance by force to the fundamental or any other federal law and to the authority of the General Government.

In such an event the path of duty for the Executive is plain. The Constitution requiring him to take care that the laws of the United States be faithfully executed. if they be opposed in the Territory of Kansas he may and should place at the disposol of the marshal any public force of the United States which happens to be within the jurisdiction, to be used as a portion of the *posse comitatus*; and, if that do not suffice to maintain order, then he may call forth the militia of one or more States for that object, or employ for the same object any part of the land or naval force of the United States. So also if the obstruction be to the laws of the Territory, and it be duly presented to him as a case of insurrection, he may employ for its suppression the militia of any State or the land or naval force of the United States. And if the Territory be invaded by the citizens of other States whether for the purpose of deciding elections or for any other, and the local authorities find themselves unable to repel or withstand it, they will be entitled to and upon the fact being fully ascertained they shall most certainly receive the aid of the General Government.

But it is not the duty of the President of the United States to volunteer interposition by force to preserve the purity of elections either in a State or Territory. To do so would be subversive of public freedom. And whether a law be wise or unwise, just or unjust, is not a question for him to judge. If it be constitutional that is, if it be the law of the land—it is his duty to cause it to be executed, or to sustain the authorities of any State or Territory in executing it in opposition to all insurrectionary movements.

Our system affords no justification of revolutionary act; for the constitutional means of relieving the people of unjust administration and laws, by a change of public agents and by repeal, are ample, and more prompt and effective than illegal violence. These constiutional means must be scrupulously guarded—this great prerogative of popular sovereignty sacredly represented.

It is the undoubted right of the peaceable and orderly people of the Territory of Kansas to elect their own legislative body, make their own laws, and regulate their own social institutions, without foreign or domestic molestation. Interference, on the one hand, to procure the abolition or prohibition of slave labor in the Territory has produced mischievous interference, or the other, for its maintenance or introduction. One wrong begets another. Statements entirely unfounded, or grossly exargerated, concerning events within the Territory, are sedulously diffused through remote States to feed the flame of sectional animosity there; and the agitators there exert themselves indefatigably in return to encourage and stimulate strife within the Territory.

The inflammatory agitation, of which the present is but a part, has for twenty years produced nothing save unmitigated evil, North and South. But for it the character of the domestic instiutions of the future new State would have been a matter of too litle interest to the inhabitants of the contiguous States, personally or collectively, to produce among them any political emotion. Climate, soil, production hopes of rapid advancement, and the pursuit of happiness on the part of the settlers themselves, with good wishes but with no interference from without, would have quietly determined the question which is at this time of such disturbing character.

But we are constrained to turn our attention to the circumstances of embarrassment as they now exist. It is the duty of the people of Kansas to discountenance every act or purpose of resistance to its laws. Above all the emergency appeals to the citizens of the States, and especially of those contiguous to the Territory, neither by intervention of non-

residents in elections, nor by unauthorized military force, to attempt to encroach upon or usurp the authority of the inhabitants of the Territory.

No citizen of our country should permit himself to forget that he is a part of its Government, and entitled to be heard in the determination of its policy and its measures; and that, therefore, highest considerations of personal honor and patriotism require him to maintain, by whatever of power or influence he may possess, the integrity of the laws of the Republic.

Entertaining these views, it will be my imperative duty to exert the whole power of the Federal Executive to support public order in the Territory; to vindicate its laws, whether federal or local, against all attempts of organized resistance, and so to protect its people in the establishment of their own institutions, undisturbed by encroachment from without, and in the full enjoyment of therights of self government assured to them by the Constitution and the organic act of Congress.

Although serious and threatening disturbances in the Territory of Kansas, announced to me by the Governor in December last were speedily quieted without the effusion of blood, and in a satisfactory manner, there is, I regret to say, reason to apprehend that disorders will coniinue to occur there, with interesting tendency. to violence, until some decisive measure be taken to dispose of the question itself which constitutes the inducement or occasion of internal agitation and of external interference.

This, it seems to me can best be accomplished by providing that, when the inhabitants of Kansas may desire it, and shall be of sufficient numbers to constitute a State, a convention of delegates, duly elected by the qualified voters, shall assemble to frame a constitution, and thus to prepare, through regular and lawful means, for its admission into the Union as a State.

I respectfully recommend the enactment of a law to that effect.

I recommend, also, that a special appropriation be made to defray any expense which may become requisite in the execution of the laws or the maintenance of public order in the Territory of Kansas.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

A SPEAKER ELECTED.

The protracted struggle for the Speakership was brought to a close last evening by the election of Hon. N. P. Banks. Nine full weeks were consumed before this result was attained, and it was finally brought about by the adoption of the plurality rule. Although it is absolutely certain that there is a majority of the representatives in the House who agree with Mr. Banks on the sectional questions which now agitate the country, yet it has been demonstrated, again and again, that a portion of his own political friends would never agree to vote for him for Speaker, and hence that he could never be elected by a majority vote.

As we have remarked, the contest was finally terminated under the operation of the plurality rule. The votes taken during several days past had indicated that a Speaker could only be chosen by resorting to that rule.—There was a strong repugnance amongst the national members to its adoption, more especially after the revolting declaration of Mr. Banks as to the test of superiority in the races. The southern Know Nothings manifested a determination against casting their votes for the Democratic nominees not less persistent than their refusal to vote for Mr. Banks. On Friday, however, propositions were made by Democrats to which the southern Know Nothings indicated a disposition to accede—the one proposing Mr. Oliver, an Old Line Whig, and the other Mr. Aiken, a National Democrat, for Speaker. The votes on these propositions, compared with that given on the same day on a resolution declaring Mr. Banks the Speaker, showed so little difference that it was exceedingly doubtful what would be the result upon the adoption of the plurality rule. At this point Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, believing that the chances of Mr. Aiken were at least equal to those of Mr. Banks, brought forward a resolution for the plurality rule. Mr. Orr immediately withdrew unconditionally his name as the Democratic nominee, and the resolution was adopted. The result was, as we have stated, the election of Mr. Banks by a plurality of three votos—Mr. Banks receiving 103 votes and Mr. Aiken 100—six National Americans throwing their votes on Mr. Fuller, and four Republicans throwing theirs on Mr. L. D. Campbell. It is apparent that a perfect union of the national members (the four Republicans voting for Mr. Campbell) would have elected Mr. Aiken by a plurality of three.—Thus has ended the most extraordinary struggle that has ever occurred. Although the result is one which every national man will regret, yet, as the Republicans have a known majority in the House, and therefore were entitled to the Speaker, there is reason for acquiescing, inasmuch as it enables the machinery of government once more to move on.

[*Washington Union Feb. 8.*

"Have you said your prayers, John? "No ma'am—it aint my work. Bill said, the prayers, and I the amens! we agreed to do it, because it comes shorter."

Only turkeys and geese should be bled to death; the flesh of chickens becomes dry and insipid from the loss of blood. The best plan, says the Poultry Journal, is to take a blunt stick, such as child's bat or wooden sword, and strike the bird a sharp blow on the back of the neck, about the third Joint from the head. Death follows in a moment.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; In War, defend.

Tuesday Feb. 12, 1856.

SALISBURY.

CITY AGENCIES—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON &Co, of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for those Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

The Message of President Pierce, relative to the condition of affairs in Kansas, which we publish this week will be read with satisfaction and will receive the unqualified approval of every mind unbiased by prejudice. He administers a severe rebuke to that abolition emissary, Gov. Reeder, for his conduct whilst occupying the gubernatorial chair of the territory, and expresses himself in unequivocal terms, that he has the power, and will avail himself of it, to command the army of the United States, or so much as will be necessary, to quell the abolition usurpations of that Government. He is determined to see justice done to the slave holding States at all hazards. There is a desperate attempt to make Kansas a free State. The number now emigrating from the anti-slave holding States is swelling frightfully. The South is now under the act of wakening up to her interest in this choice spot of our government. There are now on foot in many Southern States attempts to encourage emigration of bold, resolute men who will see justice done *peaceibly* if possible, but *forcibly* if no other alternative is allowed.

IMPROVEMENTS, &C.

It is a gratifying fact to notice the improvements undertaken and completed within the last two years, within the corporate limits of our town. There are several large and commodious new buildings now under construction, but greatly delayed on account of the extreme inclemency of the weather this winter; among these is the New Court House. This building will much enhance the appearance of the town, especially that portion in which it is located. The contractors, Messrs. Conrad & Williams, will add greatly to their reputation as finished architects, by this evidence of their architectural skill. We hope the time will soon come when there will be a general overthrow of those old wooden shells which flank both sides of the most public thorough-fare of town, and buildings worthy of the spirit of the age, be erected in their stead. And we hope further that the large vacant squares will soon fall into the clutches of *rich* men, (for it is impossible for a *poor* man to lay his hands on it,) who will cause the "desert to blossom as the rose," or, in other words, make it of some use to himself or to the town. The large vacant lots so near the centre of town augurs ill for that rapidity of improvements expected by strangers and others. By the way, our neighbors of the Watchman and Herald are now holding the bone of contention in their paws, on the subject of the increased business of the town, and the increase of real estate. The Herald contending that the landlords are pursuing a very bad policy towards building up the town. That the rents, price of land, and boarding, demanded by them, are so exorbitant as to debar strangers from settling here, and points to the fact that Mechanics are leaving here to make their fortunes elsewhere. This, friend Bruner says is calculated to injure the town and replies that "Cyclops come booming," and of course the Railroad creates a terrible sensation where ever it goes—that the rise of land &c, is nothing more than a natural consequence. That is every where as here. We only hope in their controversy they will not *ruin the town.*

BANKS ELECTED!

The rumor that Mr. Banks had been elected Speaker, which we last week stated, has proven to be but too true. Thus has the interests of our country been sacrificed upon the altar of Know-Nothingism and Black Republicanism. Thus has this abolition representative from that State which now contains the bones of the immortal patriot and Statesman, greater than whom the world has scearcely ever produced; *Daniel Webster*—has triumphed over Southern-rights and Southern interests. This result, to us, was unexpected. We had, long since, ceased to turn an anxious eye on the proceedings of the House of Representatives. For we believed that there was sufficient patriotism in that body to keep at bay any aggression. The elevation of such a man as Banks to such an important post, is an insult as well as an injury to the whole South. Who's to blame? Already have the K. N's, and we believe without exception, raised the hue and cry and are doing their utmost to lay the blame upon the administration party. They say further that their own organization has no lot nor part in this matter. They claim nationality. How do the votes stand. The plurality rule is adopted. The contest is principally between the elected and Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina. The roll is called and *every single Know Nothing,* (except ONE!) *North of Mason's and Dixon's* line turned his back upon the Democratic *party and the South,* a large majority of either voting for Banks, the remainder voting for Mr. Fuller. The following is the vote and the names of the voters:

For Mr. Banks.—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, H. Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, J. H. Campbell, L. D. Campbell, Chaffee, Ezra Clark, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Timothy Davis, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, R. B. Hall, Harlan, Holloway, T. R. Horton, Howard, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knowlton, Knight, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, K. Miller, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, A. Oliver, Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Robbins, Ritchie, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Cadwalader, C. Washburne, E. B. Washburne, Israel Washburne, Welch, Wood, Watson, Woodruff, and Woodworth—103.

For Mr. Aiken.—Messrs. Allen, Barksdale, Bell, H. S. Bennett, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Cadwalader, J. P. Campbell, Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Cox, Crawford, Davidson, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, T. J. D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, A. Hall, J. M. Harris, S. W. Harris, T. L. Harris, Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, S. S. Marshall, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, M. Oliver, Orr, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandridgde, Savage, Shorter, S. A. Smith Wm. Smith, Wm. R. Smith, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbot, Trippe, Underwood, Vail, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Wheeler, Williams, Winslow, D. B. Wright, J. V. Wright and Zollicoffer—100.

For Mr. Fuller.—Messrs. Broom, Clark of New York, Cullen, Davis of Maryland, Millward, and Whitney—6.

For Mr. Campbell.—Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, More, and Scott—4.

For Mr. Wells.—Mr. Hickman.

ITEMS.

KILLED.—A quarrel ensued, on the 4th inst., between Mice Taylor, a free negro, and James Donahoe, in Charlotte, which resulted in the death of the former. Money the cause. Donahoe is in jail.

MAIL AGENT.—We are glad to learn that the Post Master-General has appointed Joseph W. Mahaffey, of Cabarrus an additional route agent on the North Carolina Rail Road Salary $700.

EXECUTED.—Joseph T. Williams was hanged on the 24th ult., at Roxborough in this State, for the murder of his father. He died pretesting his innocence.

KATE WESTON; or to Will and to Do. By Jennie DeWitt. The publishers, DeWitt & Davenport have favored us with a copy of this book. That the book possesses merit, as well as interest, no one will deny. The authoress, we take it, is a novice in the writings of fiction yet this book will do credit to her more illustrious compeers. Price $1 25. Address the Publishers, 160 & 162 Nasau Street New York.

NATIONALITY OF K. NOTHINGISM.

The Wilmington Commercial formerly a leading K. N. paper, uses the following pungent remarks relative to the [illegible] of political affairs now in the United States:

"And what is the duty of the American party or Know Nothings in this fearful crisis? Is it not now seen that no affinity or brotherhood can be held by them with the northern wing of that party without doing wrong to the South? Why do we say this? From the fact that *not a solitary member of the northern Know Nothing or American Party voted for* Mr. AIKEN, *the Southern Candidate.* It is true that no southern man voted for Mr. BANKS; but this only strengthens our position and illustrates the truth of what we say. We must become sectional, of necessity and in self defence, because of the issue we stated above, which is Slavery and anti-slavery; the sustaining or absolute destruction of the Institution at the South.

If we are prepared to submit this ruin, with the appliances of sneers, scoffs, reproaches and all the abuse that our language can well furnish, so be it. But, gentlemen, do not gather up your garments and affect to "die with decency." No, no, that would be entirely too ridiculous a pretence,

For our part we think it is high time to discard prejudices as to the *names* of parties, and to cease to cherish unwise affection for them. If there is a constitutional democracy, as there certainly is, the President and his Cabinet being the head of that party, why should not all constitutional men at the South go with them in sustaining the rights of our beloved region—Southern Rights—Constitutional Rights—and no others? We are confident this will be the case throughout the Southern States, with the exception of those who are unwilling to give up the *name* of party, though all the *nature* of their principles are embraced under another name.

These citizens remind us of a friend of ours who, when a child, was very fond of *chicken.* Being pressed to eat some other edible, equally as paletable, to him, he cried out "Well, *say* it is *chicken* or I wont eat it.'

For the Republican Banner.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Last summer pending the election in this State, much was said by politicians and Know Nothing editors(?) of the great number of Roman Catholics in this country. Now that the excitement has died away; and the people are in a better condition to hear and believe the truth, would it not be well to lay before them some facts, in order that in the future they may know better how to appreciate the statements made by politicians on the eve of an election.

I heard one public speaker assert in a speech that the Catholics were the most numerous denomination in the United States. One of the successful K. Nothing candidates, if I am not mistaken, made such an assertion, and also that if they continued to increase as heretofore, they would out number all other denominations.

When asked for the authority on which these statements were made, it was rather amusing to hear them quote Roman Catholic Almanacs, notwithstanding they were trying to make the people believe that no Catholic ought to be believed, even on oath.

Fortunately for the cause of truth, there is a more reliable source than the exaggerated statements of Catholic Bishops in their Almanacs, from whence to get the relative strength of the different religious denominations in our country. I allude to the Census of 1850. I wish to call the attention of your readers to a few facts which any one can verify by consulting the tables contained in the Abstract of the Census, from page 30 to page 45 inclusive.

Whole number of Churches in the U. S. (exclusive of the District of Columbia and the Territories,)	36,011
Whole number of Catholic Churches,	1,112
Aggregate Church accommodations of all denominations,	13,849,896
Catholic Church accommodations,	620,950
Valuation of Church property of all denominations,	$86,416,639
Valua'n Catholic church property,	8,973,838
" Baptist church property,	10,931,382
" Episcopal " property,	11,261,970
" Methodist " property,	14,636,671
" Presbyt'n. " property,	14,369,889
Number of Methodist churches in New York,	1,215
Number of Methodist churches in Va.	1,002
Number " " in Ohio,	1,520
Number of Catholic churches in the U. S., (exclusive of the District of Columbia and Territories,)	1,112

It will be seen from the above, that the States of *New York and Ohio have each, more Methodist churches than the Catholics have in all the States;* while Virginia has very nearly as many.

The abstract shows that N. York has 4,084 churches of all denominations, of this number 174 are Catholic!

Pennsylvania has 3,509 churches, of this number 139 are Catholic, 755 Presbyterians and 878 Methodist!

Ohio has 3,890 churches, of these 130 are Catholic, 1,520 Methodist, 659 Presbyterian.

Now as to the dreaded increase, take Louisiana, where it is admitted fifty years ago Protestantism did not exist. Whole number of churches 278, Catholic 55, Methodist 106, Baptist 72.

It was not my purpose to discuss the merits of the Catholic church; nor do I desire to see it flourish. My object was simply to show the falsehood of statements made during the last campaign, which I think has been done to the satisfaction of any candid mind. If these statements could find a place, (which they will not) in the Know Nothing papers, they would doubtless afford consolation to many an honest man and woman, who were almost made to believe that St. Bartholomew's day was soon to be acted over again.

VERITAS.

February 6, 1856.

From the South Side Democrat.

WHO DID THE DEED?

We give elsewhere an analysis, which we have prepared with some care, of the vote given in the House for Speaker last Saturday, and we beg for it the reader's attention.

After a lengthy and tumultuous session, during which the Democratic party had left nothing undone that could with honor be accomplished, to secure the nation against the humiliation of witnessing the high administrative office of Speaker of the House, filled by a rabid freesoiler, a proposition was finally made to end the controversy by a fair test of strength on the basis of the plurality rule. From the beginning of the struggle the National Know-Nothings, so called, had been loud in their professions of devotion to the Union. Their candidate with a facility of change that would do honor to a weather cock, had successively run the round from freesoilism up to the highest nationality, and the fear of the soundness of the position assumed by himself and his friends was not uttered by an opponent before it was drowned in the most fervent protestation, of devotion to State-rights. Now came the test. Accused of insisting too strongly on *men,* the Democrats gave up Richardson at his own earnest solicitation and substituted Orr. For the sake of peace and to remove the last ground of complaint they gave up Orr likewise, and opened the ball under the plurality rule with a gentleman who had never before been mentioned. The lines were now strictly drawn and the members of the National Know-Nothing party were solemnly invoked to prove the truth of their constantly repeated assertion in choosing between the National man and the Abolitionist.—The last ground of complaint had been removed. It was no time for abstractions, no time for hair splittings; by almost unanimous consent Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, and General William Aiken, of South Carolina, were chosen as the "representative men" of the House, and between them the members were called to elect. Now was the time to prove their professions, here the occasion to meet the responsibility they had assumed as a national party. The struggle came and *six of these National Know Nothings or about one fifth of the whole, proved traitors, and elected Banks!*

It is idle to deny it, and impossible to conceal it. If the National Know Nothing party had not proved as treacherous as Judas, General Aiken would be to-day, under the plurality rule, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Democratic party knew, and the country knew, that if these National Know Nothings would stand by the South and the Constitution, a constitutional man could be elected. No vote has been taken since the beginning of the session, which did not prove that the friends of Banks were in a minority, slight though it was, and relying upon this and having twice sacrificed the men of their choice to please this contemptible minority, they had a right to expect, and the conservative men of the country had a right to expect of them a decent waiving of their personal preferences. No one was such a fool as to suppose Fuller could be elected—there was no compliment in throwing away upon him a barren vote, and these men *knew* that in refusing to vote for Aiken they were electing Banks; yet, with this fact staring them in the face, the deliberately belied every promise they had made during the session.

Among them were *two Southern* men, HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, and ELISHA D. CULLEN, Delaware.

Their names should be remembered as the names of men who, when the Constitution was in danger, when the rights of the South were trembling in the balance, and the perpetuity of the Union was imperilled, deliberately voted away the interests and immunities of their own section, their own States, their own neighbors and constituents, committing them all to the hand of an incendiary and fanatic, the friend and compeer of Garrison, Giddings and Greely. We trust there is patriotism and public spirit enough left in Deleware and the fourth Congressional District of Maryland to give these worthies the lesson they so sadly need—for to these two men and their *National!* Know Nothing brethren, Whitney, Clark, Millward and Broom, is due the election of Nathaniel P. Banks, to the Speaksr's chair.

Let us hear no more of Know Nothing nationality; there is now and there has been but one national party in the country one party in which reliance could be placed when the Constitution was attacked—the Democracy.

From the (S. C) Carolinian.

PRESIDENT PIERCE.

We are pleased to be able to publish the following extract of a letter, received by the last mail, from a distinguished citizen of our State now in the West—the more so as he agrees with us in the recommendation we have lately made to confine ourselves to the nomination of our present President for re-election:

"I have not yet found one Southern man—Old Whig, Know Nothing, Democrat or anything else—who *dares* find fault with the President's Message. Every one regards it as fully satisfactory on every point of import to the South, that Mr. Pierce has thrown himself forward gallantly, heroically, into the very breach to save the Constitution and the country. And yet, strange to say, his name is rarely mentioned in the inceptive arrangement for the coming National Democratic Convention. What is the meaning of it? Are Democratic sections and citizens more potent than the vital interests of the South, and the true principles of the Constitution? Are we to be forced to abandon a man who in the very heat of the battle, when we are almost prostrated, and at the mercy of the foe, throws the shield of his high office before us, and covers us with the barriers of the Constitution? If we do, we deserve defeat if not destruction. For one I feel disposed to yield my prejudices against these Democratic canusses, and let South Carolina send delegates there pledged to vote for Pierce and nobody else—pledged to leave the canvus if he is not the nominee. In that case our Legislature can bestow on him the vote of the State, and let him retire with the approval of one honest people at least."

N. P. BANKS.

The following, respecting the Speaker elect, we take from the Washington correspondence of the Charleston Evening News:

Mr. Banks, the Speaker elect, is a man of considerable ability. He has been a workman in a factory at one time. But seven years ago he was an Inspector of the Boston Custom House. Then he was elected to the House of Representatives of Massachusetts. He was afterwards elected to the Senate and House at the same time from different townships. He concluded to take his seat in the popular branch and was then elected Speaker of it. He was then elected to the State Convention for remodeling the Constitution, of which body he was elected President.

He was then sent to the National House of Representatives, and at once established himself as a fine debater. During his first session he made the great speech of that period in favor of abolishing the system of Military Superintendencies over the National Armories, which it was generally conceded carried that measure through the House, and resulted in it becoming a law.

A distinguished Southern jurist, who visited the Legislature of Massachusetts whilst Mr. Banks was Speaker, says he was one of the finest presiding officers that he had ever seen. As a politician he has been on almost every side of the question, and is now deadly antagonistical to the institutions of the South. Apart from his political opinions he is a very clever gentleman. This is a fair sketch of the first Abolition Speaker that has ever occupied the position.

BENEFIT OF THE POOR.—The Soiree given by Mr. Fanning on Monday evening last produced $135, and the two Concerts of the Amateur Club $88, making $223, which has been placed in the hands of Committees for the relief of those who may be in want during this severe winter.

Fayetteville Observer

GEN. ATCHISON IN KANSAS.—Gen. Atchison, with a company of two hundred of his neigbors, have made their arrangements to remove to this Territory early in the spring. He will locate in the neighborhood of Atchison, where himself and friends will meet with a cordial welcome from the squatters in this section of the Territory. It is the intention of Gen. Atchison to engage in farming, and for that purpose he will bring with him a number of slaves. Many of his companions, who will accompany him, are capitalists and large slaveholders, and their settlement in this section of the Territory is a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

Squatter Soverign.

LARGE TAX PAYERS.—A good deal of notoriety has been given to the fact that N. Longworth of Cincincati, pays over $21,000 of taxes annually.—This is a large sum, and he unlike all other tax payers, large and small, does not think it a great hardship to have to appropriate so much of his income in this way. But one of our citizens pays a still greater tax than Mr Longworth. We allude to James H. Lucas Esq., of the banking house of Lucas & Simonds The amount of tax paid by him for the year 1855 was $25 439 19.—*Louis Republican.*

TONGUE FROZEN FAST.—In Cincinati on the 10th, one boy induced another to put his tongue against a fluted iron lamp post—the thermometer at the time indicating a temperature far below zero. The tongue stuck fast, of course, and the poor boy suffered great agony. Several passers endeavored to release him, but in vain. Matters were in this situation for over five minutes, when a gentleman named Taylor went into the Telegraph House and brought some hot water and whiskey, with which he bathed the tongue of the suffering boy, finally liberating about one half, leaving the other sticking to the post, where it remained for the balance of the day, a warning to youngsters how they recklessly lick cold iron in freezing weather. The luckless boy was taken to his home in extreme agony.

General Secretary-Senator Davis.—The State of Missippi has commissioned the Hon. Jefferson Davis as United States Senator from the 4th of March, 1857. So, on the very last day of the Administration of General Pierce, the honored Secretary of War will step from his department, which he has conducted with such distinguished ability, into the Senate, where a few years since his eloquence, and wisdom, and patriotism, became a part of history.

His election should be hailed with one acclaim by the whole State, and by every true man in the nation who admires bravery in the field, an illustrated statesmanship in the Senate, and the firm, honest, economical discharge of administrative duties General Davis will have the privilege of advising, in the Senate, upon the nomination of his own successor in the War Department, under the next President.

FORTY DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.—A lady named Miller, upwards of 70 years of age residing about eight miles from Pittsburg, has been lying seriously ill for some time during the last forty days she has not eaten a morsel of food of any kind, and her only drink is water. She is a widow and a mother of a family. Her physicians have not gived the disease any definite name. She was still alive, though very weak.

The snow-storm of the 26th of December prevailed as far west as Kansas. The snow lies a foot deep in St. Louis. The ice on the river at Palmero, Kansas measures from one and a half to two feet in thickness.

There is no true greatness separate from goodness. In actual good each man can elevate himself. Position is all outward; goodness is all inward. In position all differ; in goodness all can excel. He who surpasses his own animal nature, excels.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES AN HOUR.—At the recent Exhibition in Paris a locomotive weighing 60 tons was produced, with ten feet driving wheels, the construction of a French house, said to be capable of attaining a speed of a hundred and fifty miles an hour.

A NOVEL TELEGRAPH MEETING.—The directors of the New York and Washington Magnetic Telegraph Company were to have had a meeting in this city last week, but were prevented by the obstructinns on the railroad This did not, however, prevent the directors from communicating with each other, for the Baltimore Sun says:

"At the appointed hour the President took the chair in Philadelphia, and the Directors in Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, and New York promptly answered to the call of the roll, when business commenced. Resolutions were proposed, and motions were made in one city, and seconded & debated in the others, with as much promptness as though all had been present in one room. In the course of about two hours the business was all transacted, a dividend declared, and the meeting adjourned."

A CLOSE SHAVE.—A young man from Philadelphia, while walking on the Reading Railroad, near Pottstown, saw a train coming towards him, and stopped on the other track, when he was knocked down by another train which had come up, and the whole train passed over him. The only injury he received was a few bruises from the ash-par of the locomotive, which is about eight inches from the ground!

THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

Acceptance by Russia of Peace Proposals.

We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our Paris correspondent:

PARIS, January 17.

The following telegraphic despatch was received here at 12.30 this morning, and was immediately posted up at the Bourse by order of his Excellency the Minister of the Interior:

"VIENNA, January 16.—*The Minister of France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Count Esterhazy writes to-day from St. Petersburg that M. de Nesselrode has just notified to him the unconditional acceptance (*l'acceptation pure et simple*) of the propositions contained in the ultimatum, which propositions are to serve as preliminaries of peace."

We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our Berlin correspondent:

"BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Russia has accepted Austria's proposals.

"Official men attribute this to the urgency of Prussia's representations and remonstrances."—*London Times Jan. 8th.*

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

The steamer Persia has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 26th ult.

Cotton had advanced 1-16d, with sales during the week of 70'000 bales. Consols had advanced to 91¼.

Peace prospects were highly favorable, and the preliminaries of peace would be signed by February 2.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK Feb. 8.

Cotton is quiet. 800 bales were sold to-day. Flour has declined. State is quoted at $7.50 per bbl.; Ohio at $9.18 and Southern at $8.87.

Wheat is drooping. Southern red is worth $7.87 per bushel. Nothing doing in corn. Rice is languid and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.

Cotton is firmer, and 7,500 bales were sold to day.

ACCIDENT TO GENERAL CASS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

Gen. Cass fell from the steps of the Patent Office to-day, and was severely, though not dangerously injured. There is some danger from inflammation of the brain, in consequence of his advanced age. It is hoped, however, that his life is in no danger.

PAY FOR THE MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

To day, the Sergeant at-Arms, Mr. Glossbrenner, drew from the Treasury about $80,000 in go'd, which amount had been advanced by him for pay to members. Mr. Banks, the Speaker of the House, late on Saturday night, having signed drafts for that purpose.

Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars are yet due to the members, which will be drawn from the Treasury during the present week.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

In the House, Mr. Collum has been elected Clerk.

Mr. Dallas has been confirmed as Minister to England.

In the Senate, a bill has been introduced extending the term of naturalization

Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The delegates elected at the Democratic city Convention held last evening, met to-day to chose delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions were introduced declaring the Hon. James Buchanan to be the choice of the Convention, and the favorite son of Pennsylvania; also instructing the delegates to the State Convention to vote in his favor. These were referred to a Committee on Resolutions, with instruction to report them to-morrow. The vote was nearly unanimous.

MARRIAGES.

In this County on the 22nd. Jan. by J. H. Hedrick, Esq., MILTON M. BASE, to Miss MARTHA J. RUMPLE.

DEATHS.

In this County on the 8th inst., SARAH, wife of Wm. J. Smith and daughter of George Smithdeal. Aged 25 yrs. 11 months and 14 days.

Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Brogans.
And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c.,
Just received and for sale by
MILLS, MOOSE & CO.
Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 1y—35.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

A Supply embracing nearly every variety; just received—Price, 5 cents a paper.

Also

Clover, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Lucerne, Kentucky Blue Grass, Herd Grass, &c.
At SILL & SILL'S, Drug Store.
Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 12, 1856. 35—2t

COMMERCIAL

Salisbuy Maket.—Feb. 12 1856

[CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY W. J. MILLS.]

Apples, (dried)	50 a 8	Nails,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	11 a 12	Oats,	33 a 35
Cotton,	7 a 8½	Coffee,	14 a 15
Irish Potatoes,	40 a 50	Corn,	45 a50
Sweet do.	50	Butter,	12 a 15
Sugar brown,	11½ a 12	Iron,	4 a 5
Do. loaf,	12½ a 13½	Tallow,	12½
Cotton Yarn,	80 a 85	Wheat,	$1½ a 137
Salt per sack	$2½ a 0000	Molasses	60 a 70
Flour, bbl.	$750 a $7¾	Eggs,	6½ a8
Feathers, lb.	35 a 37½	Lard.	12 a 14
Chickens per doz.	$1¼ a 1½	Peas,	40 a50
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Corn Meal	60 a 62
Whiskey,	45 a 50	Wool,	25 a 30

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb 9, 1856

BACON—	11 a 12	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX-	21 a 00	Cuba,	32 a 45
CANDLES F	18 a 20	Orleans,	50 a 00
Adamanti'e	25 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—	
COFFEE; Rio	12 a 13	Linseed,	$1¼ a
Laguira,	13½ a	Tanners',	60 a 80
St Domingo	00 a 00	SALT—	
COTTON—		Liv'p, sack	1 75 a
Fair to good	8 a 8½	Alum, bu.	75a
Ordinary,	00 a 00	SEED—	
DOMESTIC GOODS-		Flaxseed	a 1 50
Bro Sheetin's	7½ a 8	Clover pr lb	12½ a 15
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	SPIRITS—	
FEATHERS-	40 a00	Pea'h Brandy	1 00 a
FLOUR—		Apple "	60 a 00
Family,	$8 50 a 000	N C Whisk'y	57 a 60
Superfi'e	$8 25 a 000	Northern "	55 a 60
Fine,	$7 75 a 0000	N E Rum,	60 a 65
Scratch'd	$750 000	Jam'ca Rum	$2 a 2 00
GRAIN—		Fr. Brandy,	$1 a 6 00
Corn,	80	Americ'n Gin	75 a 80
Wheat,	150 a 0,00	Holland "	1 50a2 00
Oats,	50 a	SUGAR—	
Peas,	a 70	Loaf,	11 a 12½
Rye,	1 10 a	Crushed,	10 a 12½
IRON—		St. Croix,	9½ a10
Swed's co. bar,	a 5½	Porto Rico,	8½ a 10
Ditto, wide,	6 a 7	N. Orleans,	8 a 9
English,	4½a	TALLOW—	a 12
LARD—	13 a 14	WOOL—	14 a 15
LEAD—	8½ a	BUTTER—plb	20 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY LUTTERLOH & ELLIOTT, *General Commission & Forwarding Merchants*

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 9, 1856.

BACON—		COFFEE, per lb.	
Hams,	14 a 15	Java.	16 a 18
Middlings	12½ a 13	Laguayra	13 a 14
Shoulders	12 a 12½	Rio	11¾a 13½
Hog round	00 a 13	St Domingo	12 a 14
LARD. N C—	14a 15	COTTON,	8¼a 00
BUTTER—	25 a 30	CORN MEAL,	
CHICKENS-	15 a20	per bush.	95 a 100
TURKEYS	1 25a 1 30	FEATHERS,	
SALT—		per lb.	45 a 50
Alum p bu	50 a 55	FISH, per bbl.,	
Liv'rpool s.		Macker'l No 1	a00 00
ground	1.35 a 1 40	do. No 2	a12 00
do. fine	1 70 a 0 00	do No 3	$ 000.0 00
SUGARS—		Herrings,	
Porto Rico	9a 9½	East	4 50 a 6 00
N. Orleans	5 a 7	FLOUR, per bbl.	
Muscovado	5½ a 7	Canal	950.975 00
Loaf & cru.	9½ a 11	N C br	825 a 950
Clarifi'd and		OATS,	50 a 55
Granulated	7½ a 9	BEANS,	0 00 a 1 40
TALLOW—	12 a 12½	LIQUORS, pr gal	dom.
BEESWAX,	21 a 25	Whiskey	48 a 50
PEA NUTS	1 50 a 1 33	N E Rum	50 a 55
POTATOES	1. $6 p b.	Gin	50 a 55
EGGS, pr doz.	25 a 28	Brandy	50 a 55
CORN,	82 a 0 90	do Apple	75 a 1 00

CHALESTON PRICES CUURENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. S. LAWTON & Co. *Factors, Forwarding & Commisson Merchants.*

CHARLESTON, S. C Feb. 8, 1856.

COTTON—UPLAND—Market firm with an active demand—Receipts since our last about 12,000 bales. Sales in same time about 16,000 Bales. Prices varying from 7¾ a 9¾.

RICE—Clean	4½ to 5¼c
GRAIN—Red Wheat,	$1 80 $1 85
White do.	$1 95 $1 98
Corn	75 a 85
PEAS,	95 a 000
OATS.	45 a 56
FLOUR, per bag	4½ a 5
do. barrel	9½ a 9¾
BACON, hog round	14 a 11½
TOBACCO, N. C. and Va.	15 a 50
PAPER. Printing, per ream	$2½ a 6
COFFEE. Rio	11½ a 12½
SUGAR, Brown & White	8 a 9½
SALT. per sack,	1 05 a 1 10
SEA ISLAND GINS. each	$120 a 150

Will get out 400 to 500 lbs per day. We are agents for these Gins.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership of Kennedy & Mills is this day Dissolved by mutual Consent. All those indebted to the Concern are requested to Call and settle.

J. A. KENEDY.
W. J. MILLS.
Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 3w—35.

W. J. Mills, J. E. Moose, J. A. Kennedy.

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kenedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

NICE THINGS.

NO. 1, 2 & 3 Mackerel, in Bbls, half Bbls, quarter Bbls, and Kets.
Spiced Salmon, Pickled Herring, in Kets,
Sardines, Lobsters, smoked Herring,
Pickles, Catsups Sauces,
Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger,
Java, Laguaria and Rio Coffee,
Mocha Coffee, Macceivn',
Brown, Crushed and Refined Sugar,
Loaf Sugar, Rice,
Buckwheat Flour, Herring Roe,
And many other articles suitable for family use. just received and for sale by
MILLS, MOOSE & Co.
Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Smith & Holder has this day been dissolved by limitation of time.—All those indebted to the firm will please come forward and pay up very soon, as the business of the firm must be closed. We have about 20 Buggies and Carriages on hand which will be sold at cost, and about 15 on the way, which will be finished during the year, and sold very low.

SMITH & HOLDER.
Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1856. 4w—35.

Job Work done here.

IN NEAT ORDER.

Office, N. C. R. R. Company.

SALISBURY, January 31, 1856.

North Carolina Rail Road.

Schedule for Mail Train

On and after Thursday, the 31st day of Jan., 1856.

WEST.

Leave Goldsboro', at	- -	2 10 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh, at	- -	5 07 "
" Hillsboro', at	- -	7 50 "
" Graham,	- -	9 35 "
" Greensboro',	- -	11.10 "
" Jamestown,	- -	11 54 "
" Lexington,	- -	1 31 P. M.
" Salisbury,	- -	2 37 "
" Concord,	- -	4 22 "
" Charlotte,	- -	6.04 "

EAST.

Leave Charlotte at	- -	5 00 P. M.
Arrive at Concord at	- -	6 26 "
" Salisbury,	- -	7 51 "
" Lexington,	- -	9 02 "
" Jamestown,	- -	11.07 "
" Greensboro',	- -	11 46 "
" Graham,	- -	1 28 A. M.
" Hillsboro',	- -	2.59 "
" Raleigh,	- -	5 27 "
" Goldsboro',	- -	8 48 "

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Sup't N. C. Rail Road.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust executed to me by George W. Jarrett, I will sell at the Court House in the Town of Morganton on Tue-day the 19th February 1856. at public auction three lots in said Town of Morganton; one containing three-fourths of an acre, upon which there is situated a comfortable dwelling House and all necessary out houses, also another containing three-fourths of an acre upon which there are Several buildings. Also another lot containing one acre: all said lots are so situated as to be desirable for private residences as well as convenient points for business.

The terms of the Sale will be credit for six or twelve months, as may be determined upon by the day of Sale. Bonds with approved Security required from the Purchasers.

JOSEPH D. FERRE, Trustee.
February 5, 1856. td—34.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the estate of Robert Askins, dec'd, at February Term 1856, Rowan County Court; all persons having claims against the same, are hereby notified to present them in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

☞ Creditors to the estate please pay up.

H. L. ROBARDS, Adm'r.

TISBURY, MARTHAS VINEYARD

This may certify that I have used Davis Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs colds &c, and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine. JAMES C. LOOMER.
Pastor of the Babtist Church.

This may certify, that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer in numerious cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, (particulaly for children) and it is in my opinion, superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

P. S. When given to children, I have always combined it with syrup of gum arabac, say ten drops to a tea spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts.

A HUNTING. M. D.

This certifies, that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those casees for which it is recommended and find it a very useful family medicine. A BRONSON,
Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

FROM INDIA.

[Extract from a letter received from Rev. B. C. Thomas]

TAVOY. November 18. 1853.

Messrs. P Davis & Son sirs: The Karens here have no more confidence in the charms of their ancestors. They desire rational remedies for the sick By various means, principally thro' the agency of the Rev. D. L. Brayten. these people have become acquainted with your medicine, and their demand or it is to me very surprising.

I now have by me orders for more than fifty bottles; but I have not got one bottle; I therefore wish you to send me a quanity, and I will pay you through the Treasurer of the Missionary Union. There is no medicine which stands so high on the estimation of the Karens of these provincies as the Pain Killer, and I feel willing to gratify them, as I entertain a very high opinion of his worth B. C. THOMAS

Let all afflicted read the following, from the St. Louis Union:—

STILLWATER, Minnesota Territory,

SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine, *Perry Davis's Vegtable Pain killer.*

When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I Purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand. I applied it in the store, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store, the inflammation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever. Finding it to be *really* a remedy, I determined to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to which I had been a martyr for *years*.—I had not, I confess, *much* confidence, because I had already tried numberless nostrums, with out deriving any substantial benefit; but I am rejoiced to say that my doubts were soon removed. After *five* dressings, my Piles were amongst the things that had been. I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life.

I have recommended the Pain Killer to others similarly afflicted, and always with good effect.

Several of the Captains of the Upper River boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
JOSEPH O. MARTIN.

Sold in SALISBURY by SILL & SILL Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

Dissolution OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of J. D. Brown & Lemly, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to said Firm will find their Notes and accounts at the Store of Brown & Coffin, and are respectfully requested to call and settle, as it is absolutely necessary for the business to be closed at as early a date as possible.

J. D. BROWN,
H. A. LEMLY.
Salisbury, February 1st., 1856.

New Arrangements.

JOHN D. BROWN & JOHN M. COFFIN, having bought out John D. Brown & Lemly, they will continue the Dry Goods business at the old stand No. 3 Granite Buildings, under the Firm and style of Brown & Coffin. It is their intention to keep a large stock of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, &c., &c., &c.

We also intend to make it to the interest of Cash customers and punctual dealers to trade with us.

BROWN & COFFIN.
Salisbury, February 1st., 1856.

P. S.—We have on hand a large Stock of Goods that we are determined to SELL regardless of cost for CASH. Those that want bargains had better call soon.

BROWN & COFFIN.
Salisbury, Feb. 1st., 1856. 34—6w.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS,
On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splended assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their intirest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Buteaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common, do. do., Rocking Chairs. Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.
Salisbury, N. C, Jan. 1, 1856. 39—1y.

300 PACKAGES FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

SILL & SILL,

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Respectfully announce that they are now receiving and opening, a large, and entirely fresh stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Paint, Varnishes, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy and Miscellaneous Articles &c &c.

all which, have been very recently selected by one of the firm; with the utmost care, and a scrupulous regard to genuineness and purity.

They deem it almost needless to say, that it shall be their constant aim, as heretofore, to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage which they have received—for which, and the generous sympathy, so generally, manifested for them, on the occasion of their late misfortune by fire, they beg to express their profound and heartfelt gratitude.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1855. 32-tf.

A GREAT DAY AHEAD!!

Saint Valentines Day,

14TH FEBRUARY, 1856.

THE subscriber has just received direct from New York and Philadelphia, over *Three Thousand Valentines* or Saint Valentines day. In point of beauty, elegance and finish they are superior to any ever before offered.

Orders will be filled and promptly furnished by mail free of postage, to any point at the following rates.

MARKS.	PATTERNS	$ cts.
A	20	6
B	24	12
C	24	25
D	24	37
E	12	50
F	12	75
G	12	1 00
H	6	1 50
I	6	2 00
J	3	3 00

ENVELOPS FOR VALENTINES.

Small size, 6 cts., medium 12½, large size 25 cents each.

Comic Valentines.

Over 2000 Comic Valentines of the richest and rarest kind for town and country. Small size 12½ cents per dozen—large size 25 cents per dozen.

Valentine Letter Writers 12½ cents each.—Orders for Valentines should be sent in early that they may be attended to in time.

J. H. ENNISS, Bookseller.
Jan. 22, 1856 32—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
ASHE COUNTY.—COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, November Term, 1855. Original Attachment—Thomas F. Prather and Thomas Smith, vs. John Clark.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Clark is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Republican Banner at Salisbury, for the absent defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Ashe, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or otherwise, conditional judgment heretofore granted, will be made final and absolute.

Witness. Robert Gambill, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 4th Monday in November, A. D. 1855.

R. GAMBILL, CLERK.
BY J. M. GENTRY, D. C.
Jan. 29, 1856. 33—6w—Price Adv. $6.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WAEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve month immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of the State,

I William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL. *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and I do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In tesimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, [L. S.] have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER.
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. 33-6m.

Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, January 28, 1856.

	A		Dan Kents,
Mrs. E. Alexander,			Charles Kentts,
	B		S Kentts,
Miss A. Bargor,			Mrs H Kincade,
Mrs. F. Burns,			L
R. Burris,			S Leapheimer 3
A. H. Brown,			G W Lyerly,
Wm. R Blackwelder,			L Lawrance,
Miss R. Brown,			H Lynch,
M. Borgor,			W M Lawrance,
B. Brice, 2			M
A. Bostian,			B F McCleard,
S. H. Brooks,			A Mayce,
L. H. Brant,			Geo C Mendenhall,
F. D. Bonet,			Mrs E S Misenheimer,
R. Bently,			Miss S McDonald 2
J, Barringer,			Harve Mason,
C. Bird,			Miss M A Miller,
F. M. Bridges,			J M Marbin,
	C		E N Means,
D. Caldwell,			S W McRary,
Miss D. Cauble,			J H McKinly,
E. Calvin,			D Munnet, [of color]
S. Chesler,			C R Miller,
W. M. Colley,			W C Miller,
P. Castor,			S J Miller, 2
C. Carree,			J C Mehoney,
D. Castor,			O
A. Cody,			S Owens,
Mrs. M. Craige,			J M Orchard,
H. M. Crane,			Miss Frances Owen,
J. Carriher,			P
	D		D W Parks,
D. W Davis,			Jacob Philips,
S. S. Deaton,			T Pinston,
George Dunn,			R
S. P. Dannill,			Mrs A Repult,
	E		A Ruth,
Wm. A. Eliason 3			J B Robinson,
Miss S. L. Eagle,			A Riblin,
P. G. Evans,			Miss J C Redwine,
B. Earrheart,			S
Miss M. Earnheart,			A Scarlet,
	F		W Stoner, 2
D. Frick,			J Setzer & Co, 2,
Mrs. E. Foard,			Mrs S Swicegood,
Mrs. M. F. Farabee 2			H Seaford,
M. File,			Alex Sillman,
J. File,			R Storling,
J. Felker,			J Samler, 2,
Miss A. M. B. Fisher,			A Sterns,
E. B. Fish,			E M Somers,
J Ford,			A A Smith, 3,
D Frick,			Jas. S Starret,
A T Fraley,			H J Swing,
Wm R Fraley,			T N Steel,
	G		J Setzer,
A C Gambber,			Otis D Smith,
James Goodman,			Allen, Smith & Co,
W D Garver,			C W Sumner,
N D Goodman,			T
P Grimes,			E Tucker,
W B Graham,			T Tanner,
J Grub,			E Tanner,
Miss V Gheen,			J Turner,
Miss M E Gheen,			A Trexler,
	H		U
W A House,			R W Utsman,
J Haney.			W
Mrs J Haden,			C C Waller, 2
Miss M Hess,			C B Wood,
Rev B C Hall,			A M Williams,
J M Heathman,			Mina J Wilson,
A H Hooker,			Aaron Watkins,
	J		Luc Woodrope,
C H Jones,			J Watson,
C D Josey.			J M Walker, 2
Dr H James,			J B Wise,
F P Julian,			F Warner,
	K		A E Wood,
Mrs M J Kincade,			Y
J B Knox,			F Yost.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN, Post Master.
Jan 28, 1856. 33—3w

China, Glass & Queensware.

TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c, &c, for sale by

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.
Jan. 1, 1856. 30—

DR. J. J. SUMMRELL.

HAS removed to his Office at his residence, where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.

N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several years; I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which *must* be done by My Court, else I shall look out for a collector.

Jan. 29, 1856. 33—tf.

OYSTERS.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at $1.12½ per keg, containing each half gallon; or $12 per dozen.

Dec. 11, 1855. 27—tf.

NEW FIRM.

McNEELY, MOCK & GAITHER

HAVE taken the old stand of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., and will continue the Mercantile business in all its branches, as heretofore done by the old firm, and are now receiving a good assortment of

Goods for the Winter Season,

which will be sold very cheap. We solicit the attention of the old customers and public generally, who are respectfully invited to call and examine our Goods, as bargains will be sold.

Jan. 22, 1856. 32-tf.

New Cash STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the old stand lately occupied by W. J. Mills, one door above the HARDWARE STORE, take this method of announcing to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they are receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected Stock of

Fall & Winter Goods.

Ladies & Gentlemen's Dress Goods,

Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Silks, plain and Figuard Satins, French & English Merenos, Alpaccas, Delanes, Poplins, Plaids and Prints, Broadcloth, Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Satins, Jeans & Kerseys.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Blk. Ribb'd, Fancy, Beaver & Drab Over Coats, Super Fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, Blk. Ridd'd, do., Tweed do., Fancy Plush, and fine Velvet Vests, Fancy Cass & Tweed Pants, Shirts, Plain and Fancy Wool Shirts and Drawers.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Mens Cal and Kip Boots, common do., Mens Calf Brogans, Goat do, Enameled Congress, Womens Kid Excelsiors, Enameled do., Oxford Gaitors, Lasting fig'd do., Misses Enameled do., do. S. Heeled Boots and Childrens Shoes,

In addition to the above, we have a large and varied stock of Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace, Edging. Inserting, Fringe, Hosery, Gloves, Kid, Silk, Lisle, Thread, Worstead &c., Ticking, Osnaburgs, Sheetings, Yarn, &c., Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Indigo & Madder, Cheese, Mackerell No. 1, 2 & 3, together with everything usually kept in retail Stores, which we offer low for cash or at short credit. Persons visiting Salisbury, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.
Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 27, 1855. 25—tf.

PROSPECTUS OF

'The Western Sentinel,'

A Democratic & Family Journal.

SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to faver the astablishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for offices under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the right and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devote ly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department, and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rethoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.
Winston, Dec., 1855.

HAVING ENEMIES.

A man that has a soul worth a sixpence must expect to have enemies. It is utterly impossible for the best of men to please the whole world; and the sooner this is understood, and the position taken in view of the fact, the better. Even when pretended friends are fawning upon you, seeking to gain something through your influence or your means, it is well to understand whether they are not your worst enemies. There is such a small sprinkling of disinterested friendship in our present competitive state of society, that there is very little danger of mistaking a true friend when you really look sharp about you. Such an individual comes not with loud and blatant professions of good to you, nor with the mark of dissimulation upon his brow, but with a candid demeanor, plain dealing, and few or no professions. Unlike the "artful dodger," who is your seeming friend to accommodate his own selfish purposes, the honest man is chary of his compliments, and would "not flatter Neptune for his trident, nor Jove for his power to thunder." He is readier to grant you favors than to receive them, and bestow graciously his smiles.

Men must expect enemies just in the proportion that they are thriving. "Enmity, hatred and malice, and all uncharitableness," are weeds of rank growth in the soil of the present times. There are enough of men's souls at every step taken in the path of life who would like to prevent your success; and they hate you as long as you prosper; if for no other reason, simply because they are not excelling you in your labor and your prosperity. It were of little use to heed them or their efforts; the sure and best way to triumph is to live down their petty slanders and calumnies. Such enemies are cowards, and they hate you because they fear you.

The true motto for life is, to do right, and let the consequences take care of themselves. It is all sheer vanity to strive to accommodate yourself at every point to the whims and notions of some other persons, and try to square your ideas to please this or that sect or party. On the score of mere personal gain alone, you must inevitably be the loser; and once losing sight of your integrity and independence, you become the slave of petty tyrants, and make for your-self burdens heavy to be borne.

Do right—though you have enemies. You cannot escape them by doing wrong. And it is little gain to barter away your honor and integrity, and divest yourself of moral courage, to gain what? Nothing. Better abide by the truth—frown down all opposition, and rejoice in the feeling which must inspire a free and independent man.

"Don't Stay Long."—It is rarely indeed that we have read anything more truthfully pathetic than the subjoined waif, which we find floating among our exchanges. Would that every husband in our city might read it.

"Don't stay long, husband," said a young wife tenderly, in my presence one evening, as her husband was preparing to go out. The words themselves were insignificant, but the look of melting fondness with which they were accompanied spoke volumes. It told all the whole vast depths of a woman's love—of her grief when the light of his smile, the source of all her joy, beamed not brightly upon her.

"Don't stay long, husband," and I fancied I saw the loving, gentle wife, sitting alone, anxiously counting the moments of her husband's absence, every few moments running to the door to see if he was in sight and, finding that he was not, I thought I could hear her exclaiming, in disappointed tones, "Not yet."

"Don't stay long, husband," and I again thought I could see the young wife rocking nervously in the great arm-chair, and weeping as though her heart would break, as her thoughtless "lord and master" prolonged his stay to a wearisome length of time..

O, you that have wives to say, "Don't stay long," when you go forth, think of them kindly when you are mingling in the busy hive of life, and try, just a little, to make their homes and hearts happy, for they are gems too seldom replaced. You cannot find amid the pleasures of the world the peace and joy that a quiet home, blessed with such a woman's presence, will afford.

"Don't stay long, husband!" and the young wife's look seemed to say—for here, in your own sweet home, is a loving heart, whose music is hushed when you are absent—here is a soft breast for you to lay your head upon, and here are pure lips, unsoiled by sin, that will pay you with kisses for coming back soon.

Who the Girls are.—In one of the factories in Maine, recently, the proprietors reduced the wages, whereupon there was a general determination to strike, and as they are obliged to give a month's notice before quitting work, they have in the mean time issued a circular to the world at large, in which is the following interesting paragraph:

"We are now working out our notice, and shall soon be without employment; can turn our hand to most anything; dont't like to be idle, but determined not to work for nothing when folks can afford to pay. Who wants help? We can make bonnets, dresses, puddings, pies and cakes, patch and darn, knit, roast, stew, fry, make butter and cheese, milk cows, feed chickens, hoe corn, sweep out the kitchen, put the parlor to rights, makes bed, split wood, kindle fires, wash and iron, besides being remarkably fond of babies, in fact, can do anything the most accomplished housewife is capable of, not forgetting the scolding on Mondays and Saturdays. For specimens of spirits, will refer you to our overseer. Speak quick. Black eyes, fair foreheads, clustering locks, beautiful as Hebe, can sing like a seraph and smile most bewitchingly. An elderly gentleman in want of a nice housewife, or a nice man in want of a wife—willing to sustain her character; in fact, we are in the market. Who bids? Going—gone—gone! Who's the lucky man?

WESTERN FREIGHT.

Last week the first regular Freight Train passed through, going East. The train consisted of 17 cars so heavily loaded that it was necessary to leave at least three car loads at this station, besides the freight east of this, for fear the immence weight would crush the bridges. The most of this freight consisted of surplus produce raised in these up Counties, seeking an eastern outlet. And a tri-weekly load such as this, must of necessity make an impression. It is to commission merchants, to say the least of it, worth bidding for.—*Greensboro' Times.*

Effect of Mechanical Skill.—To show how mechanical skill and labor add to the value of raw material, the British Quarterly Review gives this instructive calculation: A bar of iron valued at $5, worked into horse shoes, is worth $10.50: needles, $355; pen-knife blades, $3,285; shirt buttons, $25 430; balance-springs of watches, $250.000. Thirty-one pounds of iron have been made into wire upward of one hundred and eleven miles in length, and so fine was the fabric that a part of it was converted, in lieu of horse hair, into a barrister's wig.

New York Commerical Advertiser.

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

Salisbury, N. C, Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRee & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23—

PERRY DAVIS'

Vegetable Pain Killer.

Saratoga Springs, Leb 20, 1852.

Messrs Perry Davis & Son—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your celebrated Pain Killer in several cases of disease and cholera morbus, within a few years past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering—prompted by the feeling of common humanity, I most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may suffer from the within named diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy. About four years ago I used it in a case of cholera and it proved an easy and effectual cure, and in many cases of rheumatism and in one case of catarrh; and sometime in December last, six of my children were taken down with the scarlet fever or canker rash, my only medicine was Pain Killer and castor oil—the Pain Killer operating to a charm in cutting the canker, and throwing out the rash, so that in five weeks my family were entirely recovered, with the blessings of a kind Pryvidence, and I do recommend the same as a safe and sure cure for the very dangerous disease of scarlet fever by giving one teaspoonful three times a day, every other day, and every other day castor oil. Yours in haste,

CORNELIUS G. VANDENBURG.

Brooklyn, Conn, June 15, 1854.

Friend Davis—Although a stranger to you, I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you for the purpose of saying a few words in favor of your invaluable medicine. I have used your Pain Killer for a number of years, and for bowel complaint and burns, and in fact for pains of all kinds, I think it pre-eminent. Before I became acquainted with your medicine, I had a violent attack of dysentery, which reduced me very low, in fact my friends tho't I could not live, but by the treatment of a Botanic Physician, the best remedy I then knew, I recovered. Since then I have had several attacks, one very violent about four years ago. I was attacked at three o'clock in the morning and at sun rise I was not able to get off my bed. I sent and got a 25 cent bottle of your Pain Killer, which I commenced taking according to directions, and at 6 o'clock in the evening my bowels were regular, and I was up and moving about, although somewhat weak. I would recommend to all similarly afflicted, to avail themselves of your invaluable medicine.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

ELMER WILLIAMS.

Thousands of Living Witnesses Certify to their Neighbors from Day to Day, the Wonderful Effects of DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

Sandusky City, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1848.

Mr. J. N. Harris—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 28th ultimo is at hand, and in reply will say—We began selling Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and with very little effort on our part; sales were small at first, but as it became known in our community, the demand increased rapidly, far beyond our expectations, and every person that bought it would come after more, and speak of it in the highest terms as a valuable remedy for all those diseases your pamphlet spoke of. From those recommendations we were induced to use it in our own families, and the good effects of the medicine were immediately apparent. We have sold more of the Pain Killer than we ever have since or before of any other medicine in the same length of time; and we do not hesitate to say that it has given better satisfaction to the purchaser than any other article we have ever sold.

Keep a large supply in the West, it is just such a medicine as the people want, and they have already found out that they can cure the fever and ague for twenty five cents. It will cure a cold in one hour—a severe cough in one night—and has proved to be the best medicine in use for a diseased stomach and many other purposes. Yours, &c,

LOCKWOOD & GRAHAM.

Sold in Salisbury by SILL & SILL, Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

November, 20, 1855. 9—1y.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps.
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending for the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct 23 1852. 1Aprii

Book agents Wanted

TO obtain Sub-cribers for a Book that will be prized by every Literary and Reading Man as an important National Work.

Being a Encyclopedia of American Literature, embracing personal and critical notices of Authors with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, by E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, with more than 300 Potraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other Literary Institutions, Vignettes of Residences &c., together with more than 400 Autographs.

The Book will be published by Mr. Charles Scribner, New York, in two royal octavo volumes of 1500 pages, printed on superfine paper and new type—will be ready on the 15th of November and sold exclusively by agents, subscription price, Seven Dollars.

A Circular giving full details of discount made to Agents (who will find canvassing for this Book an unusually pleasant and profitable business,) duties required of them &c, will be furnished to persons disposed to engage in the business, by addressing the subscriber, General Agent for the sale of the Work in the States of New York, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Applicants will please state what district they propose to canvass and whether they have before been engaged in the business.

O. A. ROORBACH.

145 Nassau Street New York.

Oct. 30 1855. 21—7w.

AGUE & FEVER PILLS

AGUE AND FEVER

Positively Cured!

THE

Greatest Remedy ever Discovered.

FOR THE CURE OF

AGUE & FEVER!

FOR SALE at J. H. ENNISS' Book Store.

NO one need be troubled with AGUE and FEVER a single day, if they will use the above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds of persons without a single case of failure!

Price, 50 cents a Box, or two Boxes mailed free of postage for $1.

Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18—tf.

SATGE HOUSE.

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES*, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

The great Southern Weekly!

THE SPECTATOR

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows; It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The Spectator is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Terms.

One copy one year - - $2 00
Sixteen copies one year - - 15 00
One copy to the maker of the club.

No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Aug. 23, 1855. 13—12w

SANTA ANNA Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most Splendid Assortment of

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

Merchant Tailors

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

AYER'S PILLS,

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the hearses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention:

Dr. A. A. Hayes, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the

Hon. Edward Everett, Senator of the U. S.
Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plen. to England.
† John B. Fitzpatrick, Cath. Bishop of Boston.

Also, Dr. J. R. Chilton, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by

Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.
Wm. B. Astor, the richest man in America.
S. Leland & Co., Propr's of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulæ by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

SOLD BY

SILL & SILL, Salisbury, N. C.; KING & HEGE, Lexington, N. C. and J. ROBBERTS, Swangstown, N. C. and by dealers in medicine every where.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Thos. Alexander, Formerly of York District, S. C.

Wm. Lawton, Formerly of Lawtonville, Beaufort Dis'ct, S. C

Produce & Sea Island

AND

UPLAND COTTON AND RICE

FACTORS,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C

Our senior partner has been in the Factorage and Commission Business about twenty years. We hope by experience and attention, to give satisfaction.

June 8, 1855. 2—tf.

Grand Lecture.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

Ranaway--$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 7th inst., Bob (or Robert) Hitman, alias Bob File, alias Linn. This fellow is a dark mulatto, aged about 25 years. He is free born, but a slave at this time, by virtue of a bond for the redemption of Court charges. He owes me nearly four years service. He had on, when he left, a woolen shirt, a dark broadcloth frock Coat and a broad brim white Hat. He was once whipped at the whipping Post, and bears the marks. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in some Jail so that I get him again. Letters addressed to me at "Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N C," will receive attention.

CHARLES KLUTTS.

Oct. 16, 1855. 00—tf.

Blank Deeds for Sale

AT THE BANNER OFFICE.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

Ready-made Clothing

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO.

Jan. 8, 1856. 30—tf.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

S. W. WESTBROOKS,

Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties of Fruit Trees, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond, also a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc., etc.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention and the Trees neatly packed and directed to any portion of the country,

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied.

Catalogue of Fruit Trees &c., at this office for distribution.

December, 4 1855. 3m26.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us, are respectfully called upon to pay up by the 15th of February next, as we must have money and longer indulgence will not be given, those failing to comply with this notice may expect to settle with an officer.

We have on hand a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Carpeting which we will sell cheaper than ever in order to close out our winter stock.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage received, and hope to merit an increase.

RICHWINE & HARRISON.

January 8, 1856. 30—2m.

A NEW SUPPLY of

WATCHES & JEWLRY

JAMES HORAH

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and best assortment of *WATCHES AND JEWELRY*,

consisting of

Fine French Chronometers, Double Time Keeper's Independent Quarter Second. Eight Day Watches, Jos. Johnson's 19 Jewelled Hunter's, James Nardin's superior Gold Hunter for Ladies,

and a variety of others, both gold and silver. Gold Fob Guard and Vest Chains, Seals, Bracelets, Ear-bobs, Cuff-pins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast-pins, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, silver and plated Spoons, Butter Knives, and a variety of Plated Ware, Razors, Scissors and Knives of the best quality, Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, and Seed Coral, and a few superior

CLOCKS

and a variety other goods too numerous to mention, Call one door below R. & A. Murphy's Store and examine for yourselves.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of all kinds repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES HORAH.

Salisbury, nov. 27, 1854 27:tf

Coach Manufactory.

W. M. BARKER

WOULD say to the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities with a supply of materials and drafts of the latest style. Having visited the most renowned Manufactories in the United States, he has been enabled to procure drafts of rare beauty and feels himself fully prepared to execute any order in his line. He feels that he can offer greater inducements than ever. Call and see.

Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20—2m.

TO SHIPPERS

HUGH L. TINLEY & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERRON,)

Receiving and Forwarding Agents,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

GIVE their personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2½ per cent. commission.

We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.

Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2½ per cent.

☞ Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against over-charge and loss of goods.

We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.

We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions:

John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R., Columbia.
U. Passailaigue, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia.
F. W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.
P. W. Fuller, Columbia.
John King, jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston.
Henry Missroon, Agent of New York Steamers.
Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets.
H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.
J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets.

July 13, 1855. 7—6m.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

JOB OFFICE.

Having received a large supply of

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

JOB TYPS,

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of

JOB WORK,

SUCH AS

CARDS, HAND BILLS PAMPHLETS, &c &c.,

Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously.

CALL AT THE "BANNER" OFFICE

Rowan House.

H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so orderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all *twenty-one* rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

SMITH & HOLDER.

HAVING rebuilt their large Carriage manufactory are now in full blast once more, and ready to supply their customers, and all others in want of

Carriages,

BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c., &c.

at the shortest notice. They now have on hand some as neat Vehicles as can be found in any part of the Country, and they promise that they will also sell at as low prices.

Thankful for past encouragement, they hope that for the future (notwithstanding the late disastrous fire) to receive a continuance and to be able to satisfy all who may call on them, both as to cheapness and durability of their work.

Salisbury, July 13, 1855. 8—tf.

SOMETHING NEW.

Will you Ride or Walk.

BELL, EARNHART, & CO.,

HAVE opened a Livery or Public Stable, near the Depot in the town of Salisbury, where they will hold themselves in readiness to hire

Horses and Vehicles

to the public, and also to furnish Conveyances and Drivers to any point from Salisbury. They will also hold themselves in readiness to do any Drayage that may be desired in the town to and from the Depot on short notice, and also with teams and wagons to haul any Goods or

Freight,

that may be wanted to any point remote from this place.

Stock Drivers will find our stable and lot open for their accommodation, if desired.

Our terms shall be made as easy as possible

We would inform the public that we have employed Mr. John A. Snider to superintend our business, and that he is our authorized Agent.

Horses kept on hand for sale.

Salisbury, January 5, 1855 1y32.

A. BETHUNE,

TAILOR,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NO. 5, SPRING'S ROW.

4 DOORS EAST OF THE CHARLOTTE BANK.

Feb. 16, '55. 38—tf

Land and Mill for Sale!

A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to any one wishing to purchase the above property. The tract consists of

150 Acres

of the best Land in Rowan County, about half of which is most splendidly timbered, and the other is under a high state of Cultivation. On the tract is also a large and excellent meadow.

THE MILL

is newly repaired, and is situated at a good distance from any other Mill, and has heretofore commanded an extensive patronage. Its situation, in the midst of as fine grain growing land as there is in the country, would make it a safe investment to any one desiring to purchase such property.

The land lies 13 miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Maria Cowan, Robert Harris and others. Terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser, if application be made soon to me at my residence 6 miles West of Salisbury on the Lincoln road. For particulars apply as above.

RICHARD H. COWAN.

September 18, 1855. 16—tf.

Marble Yard.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest *Monument*, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER.

Feb 24. '55 39tf

H. H. Helper. H. R Helper.

Helper & Brother,

PENSION, BOUNTY LAND,

AND

General Agents.

SALISBURY, N. C.

HAVING competent and confidential correspondents in the principal cities and other important portions of the Union, all business entrusted to us will be promptly executed on the most favorable terms. Collections and Negotiations attended to with fidelity and dispatch.

Office in Cowan's Brick Row.

Oct. 23, 1855. 20—tf.

Job Work done here,

IN NEAT ORDER.